

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sydney, £5 per annum; Country, £3 10s. 10s. discount for payment in advance.] VOL. XXII.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1847.

No. 3133

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

IRON STEAMERS TO THE HUNTER
ALTERATION IN DAYS OF SAILING WHILE
THE "BORE" IS LAID UP TO RECEIVE
NEW DOCKERS.

FROM and after **Munday**,
the 3rd May, the following will be the days on which
the Company will despatch their
Hunter River Steamers, viz., on
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND
SATURDAYS.

FROM MORPETH, at 8 o'clock, morning,
from SYDNEY, at 10 o'clock, morning.
JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 675

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND

LAUNCESTON,

CALLING AT HERES, TWOFOOLD RY.

A THERION STEAM-SHIP
SHAMROCK,
G. Gilmore, commander,
will be despatched for the
above ports THIS DAY, the 3rd June, at
5 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON,

Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 675

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.

THE Fright-built steamer
T. W. N. will leave for the above port on
Wednesday, the 2nd June, at noon.

Saloon 613

Exclusive of wine,
beer, and spirits.

Apply to

J. MACKAY,
Duke's Wharf.

P. G.—To prevent any misunderstanding,
the public are informed that the June will
carry a deck load of stock, with sheep on
the upper. —J. M.

NOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine Clipper Schooner
THERE, Captain Bennett, is un-
avoidably delayed until
Saturday. For freight or passage, having
excellent accommodation, apply on board, at
Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SHIPARD AND ALGER,

Packet Office, 688, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN,

(WILL POSITIVELY SAIL IN EIGHT DAYS
AFTER ARRIVAL).

THE WELL KNOWN

Packet Brig LOUISA,

200 tons register, W. N. Miller,
commander. For freight or passage,
apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
6822 Queen-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON,

THE fine fast-sailing
schooner,

CATHARINE.

Captain Dryden, 180 tons,
will sail at the Custom House, on Saturday next.

For freight or passage (having excellent ac-
commodation,) apply to the commander on
board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

J. W. GOOLING,
Charlotte-place.

June 2. 6810

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing packet
brig

DORSET,

D. Welsh, Commander, will

positively sail for ADELAIDE on Friday

next. For passage apply to

E. SOLOMON AND CO.,
Liverpool Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE Brig MAUKIN,

Captain Cooney, will

sail on Saturday morning, the 1st instant. For passage apply to

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Lower Fort-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

THE FA-T-SAILING

brigantine

CHEERFUL,

H. F. Bell, commander. This

vessel is daily expected, and having the

greater part of her cargo already engaged,

will have quick despatch. For freight or

passage, having excellent accommodation for

cabin and steerage passengers, apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

THE fine Clipper Schooner

JOHN BULL,

Captain Tooley, shortly ex-
pected, will have quick de-
spatch. Apply to

SHIPARD AND ALGER,

Packet Office, 688, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine first-class Barque

PRINCE OF WALES,

202 tons register, now lying at

Bell's Wharf—what had promised

cabin accommodations.

For passage only apply to Captain MIDDLE-

row, on board.

FOR CALCUTTA,

to sail 10th June.

THE fine first-class tea-
built ship

CENTAU R,

Captain Wood, 580 tons per

register. This vessel will have punctual de-
spatch, and being very roomy affords an ex-
cellent opportunity for shippers of horses.

Her accommodations for passengers are also

of the most superior kind.

Apply to Captain Wood, on board at

Bell's Wharf; or to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

**FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PAS-
SAGE ONLY.**

THE first-class British-
built barque

GARLAND GROVE,

445 tons register, John Rob-
son, commander, has room for a few steerage
passengers, and two cabins still disengaged.

She will sail the first week in June.

Apply to the Commander, on board, at

Miller's Point Wharf; to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL;

or, to

THACKER AND CO.,
Fleet-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE first-class fast sailing

ship

FIFESHIRE,

678 tons register, William

Pearson, commander, has room for a few steerage

passengers, and two cabins still disengaged.

She will sail the first week in June.

For freight or passage apply to Captain

Pearson, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;

or to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

Sydney, 18th May, 1847. 6878

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THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1847.

No. 3133

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

A T THE fine fast-sailing A 1

barque

UNION,

227 tons register, Mark Todd,

commander.

Has now the greater portion of her cargo

on board, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodation for pas-
senger.

Apply on board; to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

May 29. 6828

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast sailing British

barque

PRINCESS ROYAL,

At 12 years, C. L. Von Zelle-

com, commander, having the greater portion

of her cargo engaged, will have immediate

despatch. Has excellent accommodation for

cabin, intermediate, and steerage pas-
senger.

For freight or passage apply to the Cap-
tain, on board; to

MONTEFIORI, GRAHAM, AND CO.

6828

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast sailing British

barque

ANN RATES,

At 12 years, C. L. Von Zelle-

com, commander, having the greater portion

of her cargo engaged, will have quick

despatch. Has excellent accommodation for

cabin, intermediate, and steerage pas-
senger.

For freight or passage apply to the Cap-
tain, on board; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

6827

[ADVERTISMENT.]

Razor Back Inn, May 31, 1847.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN—Observing an ad-

vertisement in your paper of the 28th, re-

pecting the disappearance of the individ-

ual William Jones, stating that he was

absent from his house, and much excited.

In contradiction to the above statement, he left my house in

company of two of Major Attill's servants,

after selling me a horse, for which I paid him

in cash eight pounds, and at the same time

receiving a receipt as being his own property,

which confirmed him in his belief.

In the evening of the same day, he left my house, his

servants having then left my house, his

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 2.—*Pori*, brig, 145 tons, Captain Gwakin, for Port Phillip.

JUNE 2.—*Hartlepool*, schooner, 61 tons, Captain Howen, for Port Fairy and Portland Bay. Passengers—Mr. F. Finn, Mr. O. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards; and two children, Mr. J. McCracken, Mr. J. Wallis, Mr. J. Donald, and Mr. W. Garvey.

JUNE 2.—*William*, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Steele, for Moreton Bay.

JUNE 2.—*Thomson*, cutter, 37 tons, Captain Pearce, for Adelade. Passengers—Mrs. Stack and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Clift, Mr. T. McEwan, and Mrs. M' Sweeny.

CLEARANCES.

JUNE 2.—*Dorset*, brig, 82 tons, Captain Walsh, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. H. Cohen, Mrs. E. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Twibridge, and son, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. W. Harvey.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

TODAY—H.M.S. *Rachete*, for Auckland; *Euphrates*, for London; *Shamrock*, steamer, for Twofold Bay, Port Phillip, and Launceston.

TO-MORROW.—*Dorset*, for Adelaide.

COASTERS INWARDS.

JUNE 2.—*Whistle*, steamer, 127, Muthall, from Morpeth, with 33 bushels wool, 25 cases tallow, 170 hides, 21 trusses hay, 76 bags bran, 350 bushels grain, 100 sheep, 20 bags flour; *Triad*, 12, *Gambier*, from Newcastle, with 26 tons coal; *Erie*, 33, King, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coal; *William*, 10, Buckland, from Brisbane Water, with 300 bushels shells; *Young Bull*, 10, Carron, from Hawkesbury, with 200 bushels maize, 300 bushels shell; *Glenaray*, 14, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels shell; *Mermaid*, with sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

JUNE 2.—*Mary Ann*, 12, Farrier, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Edward*, 29, McCarty, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Glenaray*, 14, Trim, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Triad*, 12, *Gambier*, from Newcastle, in ballast; *Mermaid*, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *William*, 10, Buckland, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Erie*, 26, Taylor, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Whistle*, steamer, 127, Muthall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

JUNE 2.—*Thomson*, cutter, 37 tons, Captain Pearce, for Adelaide; 311 bags barley, 1 bale isinglass, 1 case stationery, 1 jar drage, 10 chees tea, 58 coils rope, 20 boxes soap, 30 packages buckets, 5 cases and 14 casks fruit, G. F. Poole.

SHIP'S MAIL.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follows:—

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the *Dorset*, to-morrow evening, at 6.

FOR LONDON.—By the *Honduras*, P.O.P., on Friday evening, at 6.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY, MELBOURNE, AND LAUNCESTON.—By the *Shamrock*, this afternoon, at 4.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.—By the *Waterwitch*, on Saturday evening, at 6.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the *Maulkin*, on Saturday evening, at 6.

We understand when the schooner *Henry* left the island of Leed, about forty of the natives expressed a desire to come to Sydney, and that the *Velocity* was anxiously looking for by her.

The barque *Ann Bates* will go on the Patent Slip this day, to have her copper repaired, and not the *Statesman*, as reported in yesterday's paper.

The schooner *Munford* sailed from Newcastle for Auckland on Monday evening last.

The *Euphrates* is expected to sail for London early this morning. The *Honduras* will clear at the Customs this day, and sail on Saturday next.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED
31	THURSDAY	17	4	14	56	11	0	11	20	Moons: last quarter, 10 min. past 2, P.M., June 6.	

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1847.

Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S COAL GRANT.

A very lengthened debate took place on Friday night, in consequence of Mr. GRANT having moved his resolutions condemning the mining privileges enjoyed by the Australian Agricultural Company as an illegal monopoly, and as injurious to private interests and to the advancement of the colony, and calling upon His Excellency to refuse his assent to any legal proceedings having for their object the maintenance of the monopoly. Resolutions of so great importance could hardly have been entrusted to weaker advocacy than that of Mr. GRANT. One would have thought that, in support of the first, which characterised the arrangement as an illegal monopoly, he would have furnished us with a legal definition of the word at least. Instead of this, however, we have a few loose popular remarks from McCULLOCH, whom (however useful he may be found for mercantile information, conveniently disposed) we must deny to be an authority of weight in such a matter. We prefer my Lord COKE, as cited by a contemporary. A monopoly is described by him to be "an institution or allowance by the King, by his grant, commission, or otherwise, to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, or for the sole buying, selling, making, working, or using of anything, whereby any person, or persons, bodies politic or corporate, are sought to be restrained of any freedom or liberty they had before, or hindrance in their lawful trade, and therefore all grants of this kind relating to any known trade, are made void by the common law." Now it is undoubted that the arrangement with the Agricultural Company did not restrain any individual or body of any freedom or liberty which they had before, nor hinder any lawful trade then known or naturally about to be developed. Those who had grants of land before that arrangement was made, remained unaffected, or rather their position was improved by it; and those who obtained grants afterwards were aware of the reservations made. The question is not whether these reservations were impolitic, but whether they were illegal, and whether the bargain with the Company to make the reservations was illegal, and a monopoly in the legal sense. We must say that none of the speakers, legal or lay, and least of all the mover, have proved this illegality. The Statute 21 Jac. I. has been referred to often enough, but, in the first place, the preamble and whole tenor of that Act shows that it was levelled at grievances of a very different character from this,—grievances consisting in the

unconstitutional deprivation of natural rights, in exactions, and intolerable restraints, not in the refusal to sell, or mere retention of a property or privilege not before possessed; and in the second place, a doubt may be raised out of the expressions "within this realm and the dominion of Wales," whether the Legislature of that day were prepared to enforce their principles in all circumstances, and in the plantations.

The illegality of the so-called monopoly being insufficiently proved, the first resolution fails to the ground. The second is one to which we might be disposed to assent, except as to the alleged enhancement of the price of coal beyond its fair and reasonable value (which is a fact not proved, but still much to be doubted); but for the excessive clumsiness of its language. "Without reference to the individual injury inflicted upon almost every member of the" sentence, we are very willing to reprobate the "assumed monopoly," meaning thereby the reservations and exceptions by which the mineral wealth of the colony is withheld, and its mining industry annihilated. If the agreement with the company stand in the way of a more liberal policy, let it be put an end to, and a just and equitable compensation be given them for so doing.

We rejoice therefore that a majority of the Council have rejected Mr. GRANT's proposition "to solicit the Governor to lend his countenance or support to any legal proceeding having for its object the maintenance of" the company's just rights under the contract; but have adopted Mr. MURKIN's judicious amendment, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the nature of the agreement made by the government with the Australian Agricultural Company, respecting the working of coal; the expediency of taking measures for obtaining from the Company for the benefit of the public the advantage thereby conceded to them; and the terms of compensation, if any, which should be granted to them for relinquishing any right to which, under their agreement with the government, they may be entitled."

And one would have thought this sufficient for every practical purpose. But Mr. WENTWORTH is not satisfied. He has given a notice of motion, that an address be presented to his Excellency praying his Excellency that a case be submitted for the opinion of the Crown Lawyers, whether the privilege be not, in tendem of law, a monopoly, or tending thereto. Well; this is really too severe upon the Attorney and Solicitor General. If the Judges, "notwithstanding they gave a most elaborate judgment, cushioned the question of monopoly, felt it wise, from the situation in which they were placed, as holding their places at the pleasure of the Crown, to forbear taking any notice of that important part of the case, lest they should be obliged to stamp with the mark of their strongest disapprobation," surely it is too much to expect that the law servants of the Government, who have already advised, or at least conducted, a prosecution in support of the supposed monopoly, will not also find it wisest, virtuous, discreet, best, to give an opinion either favourable to Government policy, or of that uncertain dexterously-qualified kind which the Committee will be able to make nothing of. The law advisers of his Excellency will be placed between two fires, a volley of displeasure from the Opposition, if they shall adhere to their already implied opinion of the legality of the bargain, and a more tremendous volley from the Government, destroying their hopes of Judgeships, in case of their taking a contrary view!

The motives of the British Government in conferring the Company's privileges are unmistakably shown in the official documents to have been "the public benefit," and it was anticipated that the Company would "incur a great preliminary expense." Under the great disadvantage, not then anticipated, of the withdrawal of convict labour, that expense has been increased to the Company, and that benefit secured to the public. Nevertheless, it may be expedient, as well as a matter of principle, to throw open the trade by dissolving the agreement.

But this is only half the question, only half the work is then done. Those grantees who had been hitherto restrained will be in no better legal position than before, for the reservations and exceptions continue, so it is "nominated in the bond." Neither can future acquirers of Crown lands obtain better terms unless the Government choose to relax. The Council will indeed, that we trust, in a fair and honest manner qualify themselves to insist on more liberal terms in the disposal of the lands, and then never rest till they are obtained.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three.

WM. BAKER.

Mr. LOWE presented a petition from Mr. William Baker, of Sydney, that certain grants allotted to him by the government, and which had afterwards been alienated from him, might be restored to him by the Government.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY admitted the case to be one of great hardship, showing that even now the possessor was in possession of his land, on which he had made many improvements.

The petition was read and received.

Mr. FOISTER gave notice that he would move to read on Tuesday next, "That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to place on the Statutes for 1848 a sum of £1000 sufficient to reimburse the Registrars and Belliffs of the Colony for their expenses, for the deficiencies in their salaries since the year 1814, which deficiencies were created in consequence of such salaries having been charged against that Court, which amount he proved insufficient."

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the usual statistical returns for the year.

THE RETURNS were ordered to be printed.

IN ESTATE ESTATES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better preservation and management of the estates of deceased persons in certain cases. He should not detain the House with any observations on the Bill, as it had been before them last session, but he move that the Bill be referred to the Committee, it had been proposed to re-sit on the subject of the same.

The Bill was read a first time.

GENERAL CEMETERY.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that

the Governor's message in regard to the General Cemetery be read.

The Message was read by the Clerk of the Council.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Bill be read a first time. It would be recollect that during the last session a similar Bill had been introduced by the Committee, and that a Committee had been appointed by the Council to consider the subject and that such Committee had decided unanimously in favour of the foundation of a new cemetery, but the cemetery was still to be in divisions with regard to each religious denomination. He had himself examined the site now proposed, and believed it would be no hesitation in moving the first reading of the Bill presented by his Excellency.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed and read a second time on Wednesday.

COMMONS LANDS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the consideration of the Governor's Message with the Commons' Trustees Bill.

The Message was read.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Bill be read a first time. The object of the Bill was to enable the Governor to confer certain certain grants which his predecessors had made to the public.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read again on Wednesday next.

GUNPOWDER EXPORTATION ACT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the third reading of the Gunpowder Exportation Act Continuation Bill.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

FINES AND PENALTIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the House go into Committee on the Appropriation of Fines and Penalties Act Amendment Bill.

The Council went into Committee.

A clause was proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, giving power to Her Majesty to remit any fine which had been paid.

The Council resolved, and the CHAIRMAN reported the Bill as amended: and it was ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

PUBLICANS' BILL.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved that the House do go into Committee on the Publicans' Bill.

The House went into Committee, and considered the Bill to the eighteenth clause, which was postponed for consideration till Thursday (this day.)

The Council having resumed, adjourned at 7 o'clock 3 o'clock this day.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

WASTE LANDS.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State to Governor Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.

Downing-street,

Sir,—Upon entering on my present office, one of the first questions which appeared to me to require an endeavour to settle it some satisfactory footing was that as to the terms on which the inhabitants of New South Wales would be enabled to obtain land, either by purchase or by authorized occupation, for pastoral purposes.

The conditions upon which the occupation of land without purchase should be permitted, and the rights which should be conceded to the occupiers, have, for some years, been the subject of much discussion; and I am aware, that the peculiar circumstances of the Colony, that is the part of the general question, which is the management of Crown lands, of which the most immediate practical importance, but not the only, is the extent to which they are to be occupied by the temporary occupier, are closely connected with those which are to be occupied by the permanent occupier, and as I also observe many signs that the policy which has been adopted by Parliament of prohibiting the sale of lands below its present price is still viewed with disapprobation by many of the colonists, I am anxious to recall to your recent remonstrance some of the grounds upon which that policy originally adopted, and upon which it must still appear that it ought to be strictly adhered to.

When public inconveniences have been removed by suitable measures they are apt to be forgotten; and the value of the remedial measures, by which this has been effected, will be brought into question, in consequence of any partial inconvenience with which they may be associated.

If the evils which necessarily arise from the distribution of waste lands should have been lost sight of in New South Wales, I would refer you for a full exposition of these to the Dispatches of the Earl of Ripon, which are referred to in the margin, and of which, though they may be found in the Parliamentary papers of the day, I think it may be difficult to adduce a copy of any which is not otherwise available.

The conditions upon which the permanent occupier of land without purchase should be permitted to occupy it, or what is termed "the squatting system," are of great importance, and as I also observe that these are to be occupied by the large capitalist, the sheep and cattle farmers of Australia, who are to be allowed a temporary right of occupying land to be obtained on easy terms, and of demanding a considerable price for that in which a permanent property is acquired, the sheep and cattle farmers are enabled to carry on the important branches of industry in which they are engaged, to an extent, and with advantages which they would not otherwise enjoy, while those who are to be permanent occupiers of land without purchase, and who are to be compelled to pay a high minimum price, or that of permitting it to be occupied for a long period, (or what is termed "the squatting system,") are of great importance, and as I also observe that these are to be occupied by the large capitalist, the sheep and cattle farmers of Australia, who are to be allowed a temporary right of occupying land to be obtained on easy terms, and of demanding a considerable price for that in which a permanent property is acquired, the sheep and cattle farmers are enabled to carry on the important branches of industry in which they are engaged, to an extent, and with advantages which they would not otherwise enjoy, while those who are to be permanent occupiers of land without purchase, and who are to be compelled to pay a high minimum price, or that of permitting it to be occupied for a long period, (or what is termed "the squatting system,") are of great importance, and as I also observe that these are to be occupied by the large capitalist, the sheep and cattle farmers of Australia, who are to be allowed a temporary right of occupying land to be obtained on easy terms, and of demanding a considerable price for that in which a permanent property is acquired, the sheep and cattle farmers are enabled to carry on the important branches of industry in which they are engaged, to an extent, and with advantages which they would not otherwise enjoy, while those who are to be permanent occupiers of land without purchase, and who are to be compelled to pay a high minimum price, or that of permitting it to be occupied for a long period, (or what is termed "the squatting system,") are of great importance, and as I also observe that these are to be occupied by the large capitalist, the sheep and cattle farmers of Australia, who are to be allowed a temporary right of occupying land to be obtained on easy terms, and of demanding a considerable price for that in which a permanent property is acquired, the sheep and cattle farmers are enabled to carry on the important branches of industry in which they are engaged, to an extent,

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

CENTENARY FESTIVAL AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

From the Morning Chronicle, December 24 J
The third centenary of the royal foundation of Trinity College was celebrated on Tuesday, with unusual magnificence.

The proceedings commenced at ten o'clock, r.m., by the reading of the prize essays, in the noble dining hall of the college, and the distribution of prizes to the prisemen. The master presided, and there were present most of the nobly and distinguished guests who had been invited to take part in the festival.

The Rev. Dr. Candlish stated the substance of a communication from the island of Uva. He did not suppose that the whole of Skye could furnish twenty barrels of potatoes free of disease. The population numbered 4000 souls. Of these, nearly 2000 occupy small crofts, which have not yielded sufficient to support them for a year or two. The other 2000 were in the state of absolute destitution. But the whole 4000 would immediately be left destitute. The proprietor was Lord Macdonald, who had already made such arrangements for relieving the people as would involve an expenditure greater than the rental of the island. It was therefore plain, that unless the proprietors were assisted, the people could not be supported. The letter concluded by stating, that the writer's experience the destination in 1850-1, showed that it was at all compared to that impatience at present.

Mr. Sherif Speirs stated that Government would assist in transporting supplies of food or sell from their provision ship, to a Relief Committee, bread stuff at as favourable a rate as it could be procured at in the southern markets; and also in transporting from remote districts of the Highlands and Islands able-bodied men, for whom employment might be procured in large numbers on the railways now in course of formation.

The Rev. Dr. Candlish, the Master of Trinity, attended by the great majority of the distinguished members of the University, who had been attracted by the festivities of the day to revisit the scenes of their scholastic life, entered the chapel. The stalls were, by order, reserved for the Heads of Houses, for Fellows, and distinguished visitors, while the body of the chapel was allotted to such strangers and other individuals who had been fortunate enough to obtain admission from the Senior Dean, the Rev. W. Currie.

The Commemoration service commenced with the chanting by the choir of three psalms selected appropriately for the occasion, viz., psalms 145, 146, 147. The 14th chapter of the Book of Ecclesiastes was next read as the lesson of the day, which being ended, the Rev. James Amairus Jeremie, M.A., one of the fellows of the foundation, classical professor in the East India College, Haileybury, and examining chaplain to the Bishop of London, proceeded to deliver the Commemoration sermon or oration. He opened with an eloquent and feeling allusion to the advantages of a sound, classical, and academic course of education, and to enforce his views by a retrospect of the events which had closed each of the three centuries of the foundation of the college, the last of which the proceedings of the day were intended to commence. The first two professors had been marked—the one by its interesting name which brought a monarch to the scaffold—the second by a divided empire which led to disputes destroying the nearest ties of affinity and kin; while the third century, which the expiring year brought to a close, saw this nation blessed with peace and happiness under the dominion of a gracious monarch and constitutional government. The rev. preachers who preceded the oration in memory of those of the learned professors who in this college had sent forth to advance literature and science, and to promote the best interests of the nation. Taking a rapid review of the lives and characters of Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, and other distinguished names of the golden times, and of Ben Jonson, and Green, of our own times, and adopting as a preage of future excellence the fact that the college had now existed three centuries unimpeded by decay, the rev. gentleman concluded with a fervent prayer for the welfare and blessing of Providence upon the future efforts which would still remain to be made by those entrusted with its conduct. The choir then gave with thrilling effect Purcell's celebrated anthem "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord," The Rev. J. Romilly, M.A., Registrar of the University, next recapitulated the names of the royal and other benefactors of the college from the time of its foundation to the present time.

The master and the visitors retired from the chapel, the Hallelujah chorus being executed as a voluntary in a masterly style by the organist, Professor T. Attwood Walmsley, Mus. Bac.

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Taking round numbers, there were 130,000 souls, who, strictly speaking, inhabited the eight Highland counties. From statistics furnished from different parishes, this number were divided in the following manner: those in comfortable circumstances, and who could not be affected much by the failure of the potato crop, were 100,000; those who only depended for three-quarters of the year upon potatoes, to 200,000; those who depended upon that crop for the whole year, to 130,000. These numbers were an approximation to the truth. Mr. McLeod read several other figures, of which the result was, that in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland there were 340,000 persons deprived of the usual means of subsistence this year. Of these, 200,000 required assistance to enable them to live over the season. If they had not been able to sell their cows and eat their seed-corn, and so utterly destroy the provision of the future. The other 130,000 required food immediately to save them from starvation. These were the only statistics he had to lay before the meeting. This was, however, only the beginning of the suffering in the Highlands. Bad as it was, it was on the increase. It was terrible indeed, but it would be far worse in spring. But all would feel that the statistics were cold and heartless, and gave no clear idea of the nature of the distress which prevailed.

During the last fatal destination in the Highlands, he happened to spend three months in the midst of the famine. Famine was at all times the same. He could therefore thoroughly realise the scenes which were taking place at that moment in the districts under this calamity. He well remembered, in regard to the island of Skye, the absorbing anxiety that was felt for the wants of the meat, vessels, every morning, each hour, and even a shift of wind was studied, and the people calculated the effect it would have on the expected vessels. He remembered the crowds that came streaming from the glens to the harbour, and communicated to each other their sufferings during the preceding month. He remembered when the vessels arrived what thousands were waiting to receive the relief they brought. He remembered how one mother, said she did not think herself ill, but he knew that many tried to beguile her child's hunger by promising her infant that it was still dark, having blocked up the windows to keep out the daylight. At this time there were thousands of skeleton arms held up through the length and breadth of the Highlands and Islands, and many of them in people to go forward and meet the flood.

Mr. McLeod alluded in the most indignant terms to the neglect by the Government of the Highlanders, while they were pouring treasures into Ireland. He heard that morning that a great frigate had reached Skye freighted with 10,000 tons of meal. Not a single ounce of that had been distributed gratuitously, but was sold in mounts of five pounds to a people who had not farthing. This meal was bought up by the landlords, and afterwards retailed at fifty per cent. profit. What was the way to use the Highlanders? Mr. McLeod showed that it was impossible for the proprietors of the Islands to meet the destitution. Even if the

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